

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any application for the incorporation of a borough under the general act of April 1st, 1852, shall be laid before the grand jury at the same term of court when presented, whenever the same can be conveniently done, and in no case later than the next subsequent term of the court, and shall be signed by the petitioners whose names are attached thereto, and in three copies, one immediately preceding its presentation to the court, and public notice of the intended application for a borough charter shall be given in at least one newspaper of the proper county, for a period of not less than thirty days, immediately before the petition shall be presented. The foregoing regulations shall also apply to any application to a court of competent jurisdiction under the said act, or either of them, for a change of borough limits, annual or after a borough charter, or to bring a borough created or regulated by special laws into operation, or to amend the said act, or to amend any act in relation thereto.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1871.

Mr. BUCKALEW's speech on the first page will of course amply repay careful perusal.

Constitutional Reform.

The Reading Gazette acknowledges "that cheating at elections has been carried on to a fearful extent of late," but indulges the comfortable hope that it will be put down by the Courts of Justice and is still indisposed to resort to measures of fundamental reform for its repression. Its "conservatism" is incorrigible. It has no confidence in effective changes of any sort for putting down notorious evils, but holds fast to the imperfect remedies which have already been proved to be insufficient.

The Gazette has antedated—a history and an established character—made recommendations its utterances to public attention and respect. But in its role of protection of wrong and opponent of all change, it does injustice to itself and imperils its future usefulness.

It has for some years past and it will continue to be for years to come, a principal business and a duty of the Democracy to oppose the unconstitutional, reckless and profligate policy of the Republicans. But ours is not a party of mere opposition and mere negative action. No great party can subsist upon mere grumbling and antagonism to all progress. It must advance with the age and exhibit its capacity for usefulness by grappling with all new questions and resolving them upon their merits. It must not confine itself to saying "No!" upon every possible question, and place itself stolidly and uniformly in the way of all improvement.

Upon the question of a Convention to reform the Constitution of this State, the Gazette will pursue its own course and we shall pursue ours. But a Convention will come and ought to come, and that right speedily, in order to cut off or curb most notorious and deplorable abuses in our political system.

Our great corporations require strong checks which a Convention only can propose and the people apply. In Illinois and Michigan recently, by Conventions, most valuable restraints upon corporations have been imposed and we should have such, or still better ones, without delay.

The election of State Treasurer, with all its correlative influence, should be taken away from the Legislature. The annual choice of that officer has become an intolerable scandal and a fruitful source of profligate intrigue and maladministration. Who can tell at this moment how the surplus two millions of dollars in the Treasury are being used or misused; in fact how much of private profit is being made out of the monies of the people? The Constitution places the election of State Treasurer in the Legislature and it must be amended in that particular before we can have financial reform.

The demand for restraints upon special and local legislation is almost universal throughout the State, and it is as just and proper as it is general. Constitutional amendment alone can secure it.

But Electoral Reform is also imperatively demanded by the public interests and cannot be long postponed if our Republican system of government is to be maintained. Our popular elections are deeply infected with corruption, and there are therefore positive evidences of the increasing strength and growing power of the Democratic party.

These remarks are induced by the appearance of the Gettysburg Compiler upon our table printed with entirely new type. It is now one of the handiest, most complete papers printed in any other State. It deserves the vigorous support of the Democracy of that section of the State and is a credit to them as well as to its publisher.

As the editor, Mr. H. J. STANLEY, has not yet been brought forward for Auditor or Surveyor General, (as has been the fortune of most of his contemporaries) we respectfully suggest that mode of showing due appreciation of his enterprise and ability. He would be a creditable candidate to the party and would prove a most efficient officer in either position. The Democratic Convention would do well to assign him to the lead.

Senator Sumner. This personage has recently made a speech in the U. S. Senate in opposition to the San Domingo scheme and in attack upon President Grant. Feeling the utmost indifference as to the quarrel between these Radical migrants, we have not wasted the time that would be required to read the speech and therefore have no comments to make about it.

But we have a word to say about that subscription editorially directed which induces some of our Democratic contemporaries to bespatter the rotten fanatical traitor and negro worshipper with praise simply because he fights Grant, after being kicked and cuffs into that position. The old scoundrel has spent twenty years in the U. S. Senate solely to the purpose of destroying his country and is in a greater degree responsible for its past and present troubles and oppressions than any man living, and yet Democratic editors are to be found weak enough to praise him! After that no man need fear that he can become so infamous that he may not acquire favorable mention and even personal eulogy, by simply abusing President Grant! No murderer swings from the gallows who deserves a tithing of the loathing richly earned by the traitorous scoundrel maintained in the U. S. Senate by the lusty infamous State of Massachusetts, the despotic political harlot that gives birth to all the great crimes and fanatisms that afflict this once happy country. The Democrat who yields praise to the coward poltroon traitor, who revels in the infamy of being a principal personage in the oppression, degradation and deep wrong brought upon his country, also forgets decency and patriotism and deserves to be spat upon! Let the leprous and filthy traitor reap his just reward; nothing but the anathema of all his patriotic countrymen.

THE election in Michigan seems to have excited very little interest. The Republican candidate for Judge is reported to be elected by a small majority.

Connecticut Election.

Upon receipt of the first returns from Connecticut Republicans raised a cry of victory and their rejoicing was tumultuous! It seemed probable, for Connecticut has been a voting State for the last 30 years. Last year the Democrats carried it by about 700 majority, but heretofore white men only could vote. This year over 1000 negro votes were added to the Republican strength; being sufficient to overbalance the Democratic majority of last year. Notwithstanding all this, however, Gov. ENGLISH, Democrat, is re-elected Governor and the whole Democratic State ticket is also elected. Two Republicans and one Democrat are elected to Congress. The other district is very close and in doubt. In the last Congress the Republicans had three members and the Democrats one. The Legislature is very close, but owing to an unfair apportionment is probably Republican.

In any case there is not much significance in the result of an election in a Yankee State. If it is not for every State in the Nation, it is not for every State in the Nation. It is not for every State in the Nation. It is not for every State in the Nation. It is not for every State in the Nation.

In view of the fact that the Republican leaders have determined to raise a hue and cry about the Ku Klux and thereby if possible excite and foil "the Northern mind"—that is, such portion of the Northern people as are supposed to be sag-headed—it may be well enough to give some account of those who are so entitled. What the words are derived from is of no value, as they have no intrinsic meaning. Some say they are an imitation of cooking and pretended attempt to fire on a market or other unloaded goods. Others ascribe them to a corruption of a rebel war cry, and others again to the noise superstitiously supposed to be made by demon, especially that species which particularly haunt negroes. In their first phases, the Ku Klux were simply experts, generally mounted, who dressed in ghastly habiliments, and by this means and dexterous use of phosphorus and magic and dark lanterns, frightened the thieving negroes let loose by the war, or other unloaded goods. Others ascribe them to a corruption of a rebel war cry, and others again to the noise superstitiously supposed to be made by demon, especially that species which particularly haunt negroes.

France is the only country that at present affords interesting news from Europe. Recently heavy battles have occurred in the vicinity of Paris and Versailles in the face of the Third Republic, established by the National Assembly which was elected to form a government, and a Red Republic or commune set up in Paris by the turbulent spirits of that city. The battles are represented to have been very obstinate and bloody, with decided advantage to the Third Republic government. Marshal MAHON, the favorite General of NAPOLEON, is now commander in chief of the latter forces, and as he is the ablest of French Generals he will no doubt triumph over all opposition, and perhaps the government that now employs him also. In time, we do not doubt, NAPOLEON and the Empire will be re-established.

Prussia has annexed Luxemburg by treaty.

The only choice of the latter was merely to determine the manner of being swallowed.

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There is no better evidence of the good health of a political party, or its growing strength, than is afforded by the condition of its newspaper organs. Lately we have had frequent occasion to notice the improvements made by our contemporaries, by new type as well as by enlargements. Prosperity alone would induce these improvements, and there are therefore positive evidences of the increasing strength and growing power of the Democratic party.

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A Sensible Radical Governor.

Mississippi is one of the States in which BURMAN and the rest of that pestilential gang would have us believe the Ku-Klux-klan rule supreme; but, unfortunately for the agitators who are just now holding up bloody shirts, the Radical Governor of Mississippi has telegraphed to Washington, announcing that there is not the slightest necessity for Congressional interference with the affairs of his State. He declares that no obstruction exists to prevent the laws from being enforced against all evildoers, and that United States troops are not wanted there. Governor ALCOCK telegraphs thus to the members of Congress from Mississippi, all of whom are Radicals of the most approved pattern. He says there is no disturbance in the State which the civil authorities cannot easily suppress, and that no disorder exists, except at one or two points along the border. Radical as ALCOCK is, he remarks the Lancaster Intelligencer, he is evidently a man of sound judgment. He knows very well that the presence of an armed military force in the State would only have the effect of engendering bitter feelings which would beget outbreaks. No doubt BUTLER knows that as well as ALCOCK, and there is reason to believe that one object of the bill proposed by him, is to exasperate the people of the South to such a degree that they may forget the teachings of prudence, and thus create capital for the Republican party, which is falling to pieces. Senator AMES, the sun-bleached Radical, has had a copy of Governor ALCOCK'S speech in his pocket when Senator SHERMAN was hurling anathemas against the whole South, but he did not produce it. He has no right to the seat he occupies, and misrepresents the people of the State from which he professes to come. Is it any wonder that the people of the South are indignant at a system which has enabled a general of the army to make himself a Senator from Mississippi by force of his bayonet? It is strange that they should feel outraged when the son-in-law of BEX BUTLER sits in his seat and hears those whom he represents reviled, while he holds in his hand a telegram which would give the lie to all these calumnies!

The Coal Investigation.

The Judiciary Committee of the State Senate has for some time past been investigating the Coal troubles. On the 25th ult., the arguments of the attorneys for the railroad companies, the C & P operators and the Miners commenced. Mr. C. B. BROCKWAY, of this place, opened the argument on behalf of the Miners. His speech is highly commended by the Harrisburg press and by all who heard it. The Telegraph gives the following account of the discussion, to wit: "The first speaker was Mr. Brockway, attorney for the miners who opened the case, as we thought, very properly, by a reference to the original resolution under which the subject now before the Senate was taken up. He stated in plain language that the resolution as adopted by the Senate, called simply upon the Governor and Attorney General for information in regard to the action of certain railroads, and whether they had violated their chartered franchises by demanding exorbitant rates of freight on coal transported over their respective roads. The Governor and Attorney General were very promptly assisted in their reply by the attorneys for the railroad companies, who were referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The question then turned upon the charge was whether or not certain terms dictated to them by their employers, had nothing to do with the real question before the Senate, and whether the charge was another wrong by another party.

Mr. B. then gave a historical outline of the respective charters under which the railroads were chartered, and the roads were brought into existence, most of them now operated under various large corporations and different names. From but few of these roads he stated that a number of these roads have violated the plainest provisions of the charters under which they are operating. Another charge was also made and sustained by evidence, that these railroads have defrauded the State of thousands of dollars annually by making false returns to the Auditor General of their net profits upon which an annual tax is assessed. The remarks were highly eloquent and very damaging to the railroad companies, who, from his standpoint, were placed in a precarious position. If the Attorney General should proceed against them.

Mr. Lambert, of this city, opened the case on behalf of the railroad companies, and finished their conduct by the frequent strikes inaugurated and continued by the Miners' Association, without attempting to argue the real merits of the case. Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading railroad company, spoke for nearly two hours, eloquently, in behalf of the corporation he represents. He attempted to answer the damaging allegations of Mr. Brockway, as regards the violation of the charters of the railroads mentioned, and maintained that the Reading railroad, having been chartered prior to the year 1818, at which time the amendments to the Constitution were adopted, was not subject to it, and that the company was not limited to any stipulated sum to be charged for freight on coal. He admitted that he admitted that the company could charge no coal freight in individual cars over this road."

The Educational Facilities of Orangeville.

Many subjects have claimed the attention of writers, and among the most worthy of these is Education. Man is endowed with physical, intellectual, moral, social and moral powers. Man is therefore complete in himself only when these different powers of his being are developed or led forth. We generally speak of such a man as a whole or complete man, but if he is deficient in his education he is a man only in part. How many of our fellow-species are deficient in the formation of their bodies. One has lost a leg, another an arm, and another is lame. These unfortunate ones are quite numerous. They awaken our sympathy. But how many more are deficient in the development of their spiritual being. We see many such cripples and have looked upon them as objects of profound pity. My readers are undoubtedly all acquainted with a young man, whom we may designate as Mr. A. He is of fine appearance, is in good circumstances, enjoys good health and is a young man; he does not swear, or drink, or get into any bad habits, and he is intelligent. Not being able to read and having attended but few lectures, he is deprived of that good source of pleasure which is afforded by the reading of the Bible, history and periodicals. I doubt very much if he knows anything about the late Franco-Prussian war and what is now being said about him. He is not able to hold an intelligent conversation with his neighbors upon any popular topic of the day. And this is not all, his want of intelligence has made him the dupe of superstition which, you know, is the offspring of ignorance. He believes in many superstitious signs, spook stories and the visibility of imaginary spectres.

We will cite the reader to one more case of educational deficiency. Miss C. a young lady of respectable parentage, is possessed with the natural adornments peculiar to her sex, but is deficient in those more refined lady accomplishments which are acquired only by culture. She has the willingness to be sociable and entertaining, but can not with proper grace, receive or entertain and dismiss company. Every thing she does in this respect is characterized by splutter. Those niceties and delicacies which are peculiar to the refined lady are wholly unpossessed by her. She has no taste for properly adorning her person with neatness and suitability. Her deficiencies in arranging her table, in entertaining, in receiving her home with specimens of her own workmanship, or by the cultivation of beautiful flowers, and this is not all, she is deficient in both vocal and instrumental music, that which gives inspiration to the mind and awakens the warmest emotions of the soul. Her parents, instead of hearing her singing or playing a tender duet on the piano, or listening to music, are obliged to hear her muttering words of gibberish and affectation; while the company who may be favoring them with a visit, are never there entertained by the harmonious strains of a well managed instrument. Thus domestic life with nothing suitable to break up its monotony is a lonely path through a barren waste with no flowers to adorn and beautify it. Thus Miss C. is truly only in part. And yet how many are ladies and gentlemen only in part. They are to be seen in every community. We therefore see the importance of having all the powers of our being properly developed. Especially should parents desire and labor for a thorough education of their children in order that they may arrive at full manhood and womanhood. But do you ask, Where can such educational facilities be found? We answer, in every State, in almost every county, and particularly at Orangeville. Here we find all the necessary facilities for a good academic course which is necessary to prepare one for college or practical life.

For the culture of the intellect, this Academy offers advantages equal to almost any other institution of its kind in the State. It is conducted by teachers of long experience and acknowledged competency. Branches which properly belong to an Academic course are taught here. Special attention is paid to the study of orthography, grammar, mathematics, science, philosophy, the German and the dead languages. We have had the pleasure of visiting the school, and were very favorably impressed with the general department of the pupils, their progress, and the system of teaching adopted by the worthy professor and his lady.

The physical culture of the students has not been neglected. The Professor evidently knows the advantage of consulting their health. To this end he has introduced gymnastic exercises and such plays as are best calculated to bring the various parts of the body into action. Nature has also favored this locality with means of health. The location of the Academy and of Orangeville is at the South-west extremity of the beautiful Nob Mountain. At the foot of this mountain is the beautiful town of Fishingburg. The beautiful growth which surrounds the Academy building and shady banks of the creek, afford delightful places for summer resort and pleasure walks. Indeed this locality is noted as a healthy place. Both sexes may equally share the benefits of these means of health.

Due attention is also paid to the study of music. The Board of Trustees has secured the services of a lady teacher whose natural talents and experience have peculiarly adapted her to fill this honorable position. In this department attention is paid to both vocal and instrumental culture. The course of instruction which this lady has adopted is unquestionably a good one. The rudimentary principles are first taught separately, and then follow the various combinations of these principles into the formation of connected music. In other words, she first teaches them the alphabet, and then ascends as the progress of the pupil requires. This is the only true foundation for success in the study of music. How many gifted ladies there are who do not commence this study properly and are therefore crippled in this branch; while others having a proper start become proficient.

The society with which the student comes in contact at this place is good. We may say he comes in contact with two different elements of society. The students and their teachers form one element. When the accomplishments of the more refined students are brought to bear upon those whose social powers are merely potential, the influence for good is great. The new student who is timid and bashful, coming in contact with his more sociable fellow-students and their teachers, acclimates himself to their society and becomes in like manner sociable.

The other element of society with which the student comes in contact, is that of the citizens of Orangeville and vicinity. The people of this place with a few exceptions are strictly moral and generally professors of religion. They at all times are willing to consult the happiness and convenience of the student, and freely invite him to share their social hospitality.

The religious influences thrown around the student is considerable. Orangeville has no less than four thoroughly established religious denominations: the Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians and Reformed. Divine services are held regularly on every Sabbath in the different churches of the place. Sabbath Schools are also in progress. During the evenings of the week several prayer meetings are held by the different denominations. And if we mistake not, proper religious services are held in the Academy. Thus it is quite evident that Orangeville has facilities for not merely a partial, but complete education. Patrons have improved the educational advantage of our village in sending their sons and daughters there to school; this is evident from the large number which has hitherto been in attendance. A. H.

The Manchester, New Hampshire, Union, in the course of an article upon the recent election in that State, remarks: "The Democrats are coming in to power, and are coming to stay. There is not the least danger that they will be displaced until they deserve to be."

Removal.

WANTED—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold 1 dozen, netting \$30 profit per dozen. No change of position. Send for reference given. Send for circular to 102 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. LITTLEFIELD & DAME, apr 7-11-69

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PATRICK KEENE, dec'd. The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Auditor to distribute the estate of Patrick Keene, late of said county, deceased, under the name and title of "THE KEENE ESTATE," has received the estate of said decedent and is prepared to receive from the parties interested in the estate, their respective shares, and to make the same payable to the undersigned, administrator, according to the terms of the will of said decedent. C. R. BROCKWAY, Administrator. apr 7-11-69

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of February, 1871, sundry inhabitants of Columbia County, in and about the town of Orangeville, of Columbia County, praying the Orphan's Court of said county, to grant a charter of incorporation to the Orangeville Male Seminary and Loan Association, under the name and title of "THE ORANGEVILLE MALE SEMINARY AND LOAN ASSOCIATION," and to give to said association, the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no objection is shown to the contrary on or before the first day of next term, (first day of May, 1871), the prayer of the petitioners in the aforesaid petition, shall be granted, according to the terms of said charter, and the same shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of the filing of said charter in the office of the Auditor of said county. C. R. BROCKWAY, Auditor. apr 7-11-69

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID MONTGOMERY, dec'd. The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Auditor to distribute the estate of David Montgomery, late of said county, deceased, under the name and title of "THE MONTGOMERY ESTATE," has received the estate of said decedent and is prepared to receive from the parties interested in the estate, their respective shares, and to make the same payable to the undersigned, administrator, according to the terms of the will of said decedent. C. R. BROCKWAY, Administrator. apr 7-11-69

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Office, 123 North 7th St., Philadelphia. Between Chestnut and Walnut.

SHEPHERD'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Ven. J. S. Allen, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Columbia County, and to the effect that the same is directed to be sold by public vendue as follows: Beginning at a post between the town of Fishingburg and the town of Orangeville, in the township of Fishingburg, in the county of Columbia, containing EIGHTEEN ACRES more or less, with appurtenances, and a building thereon, containing THREE ACRES more or less, known as the 'Red Bank' and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leiby.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, the following described real estate, situate in the township of Fishingburg, in the county of Columbia, containing EIGHTEEN ACRES more or less, with appurtenances, and a building thereon, containing THREE ACRES more or less, known as the 'Red Bank' and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leiby.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIDGE NOTICE. A dividend of 10 per cent on the Capital Stock of the Catawissa Bridge Company, payable on demand at the office of the Treasurer of the Company. GEO. S. GILBERT, Treasurer. April 7, 1871.

WANTED—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold 1 dozen, netting \$30 profit per dozen. No change of position. Send for reference given. Send for circular to 102 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. LITTLEFIELD & DAME, apr 7-11-69

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REMOVAL.

WANTED—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold 1 dozen, netting \$30 profit per dozen. No change of position. Send for reference given. Send for circular to 102 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. LITTLEFIELD & DAME, apr 7-11-69

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF PATRICK KEENE, dec'd. The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Auditor to distribute the estate of Patrick Keene, late of said county, deceased, under the name and title of "THE KEENE ESTATE," has received the estate of said decedent and is prepared to receive from the parties interested in the estate, their respective shares, and to make the same payable to the undersigned, administrator, according to the terms of the will of said decedent. C. R. BROCKWAY, Administrator. apr 7-11-69

INCORPORATION. Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of February, 1871, sundry inhabitants of Columbia County, in and about the town of Orangeville, of Columbia County, praying the Orphan's Court of said county, to grant a charter of incorporation to the Orangeville Male Seminary and Loan Association, under the name and title of "THE ORANGEVILLE MALE SEMINARY AND LOAN ASSOCIATION," and to give to said association, the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no objection is shown to the contrary on or before the first day of next term, (first day of May, 1871), the prayer of the petitioners in the aforesaid petition, shall be granted, according to the terms of said charter, and the same shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of the filing of said charter in the office of the Auditor of said county. C. R. BROCKWAY, Auditor. apr 7-11-69

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF DAVID MONTGOMERY, dec'd. The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Auditor to distribute the estate of David Montgomery, late of said county, deceased, under the name and title of "THE MONTGOMERY ESTATE," has received the estate of said decedent and is prepared to receive from the parties interested in the estate, their respective shares, and to make the same payable to the undersigned, administrator, according to the terms of the will of said decedent. C. R. BROCKWAY, Administrator. apr 7-11-69

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Office, 123 North 7th St., Philadelphia. Between Chestnut and Walnut.

SHEPHERD'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of Ven. J. S. Allen, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Columbia County, and to the effect that the same is directed to be sold by public vendue as follows: Beginning at a post between the town of Fishingburg and the town of Orangeville, in the township of Fishingburg, in the county of Columbia, containing EIGHTEEN ACRES more or less, with appurtenances, and a building thereon, containing THREE ACRES more or less, known as the 'Red Bank' and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leiby.

ALSO: At the same time and place, the following described real estate, situate in the township of Fishingburg, in the county of Columbia, containing EIGHTEEN ACRES more or less, with appurtenances, and a building thereon, containing THREE ACRES more or less, known as the 'Red Bank' and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leiby.

ALSO: At the same time and place, all that certain parcel of land sit